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# El Día De La Virgen De Guadalupe

A Publication of the  
Hispanic Communication &  
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Wednesday  
December 9, 1992  
Volume 6,  
Number 6



INLAND EMPIRE

## HISPANIC NEW

*Serving the Hispanic Communities in the Inland Empire*

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## County's First Hispanic Assemblyman Takes Office

### Joe Baca Takes Oath in Sacramento Ceremony

Joe Baca made history when he was sworn in on December 7th in Sacramento as the first Hispanic in the County of San Bernardino to represent the citizens of the new 62nd Assembly District, which primarily covers San Bernardino, Colton, Rialto, Loma Linda and portions of Fontana.

The swearing-in ceremony was witnessed by Assemblyman Baca's family, wife Barbara, two sons and two

daughters and other members of his immediate family.

This historical event was the climax of two previous election attempts by Assemblyman Baca in 1988 and 1990 when he ran against then Assemblyman Jerry Eaves who was sworn in on the same day as the new supervisor for the 5th Supervisorial District. Both campaigns were bitterly fought with charges

**Continued on page 6**



Assemblyman Joe Baca with his wife Barbara at Capitol ceremonies December 7

### The Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe Saturday, December 12, 1992



## Rebecca Gil-Hoggarth named Jerry Eaves' District Field Representative

Jerry Eaves, sworn in as the newly-elected supervisor for the 5th Supervisorial District on December 7, announced the appointment of Rebecca DeAnda Gil-Hoggarth as district field representative.

Ms. Gil-Hoggarth received an AA Degree from Los Angeles Harbor College and attended USC, with a goal of majoring in political science and public relations, however, her final educational phase was curtailed due to illness in the family.

Actively involved in the political field for many years, Ms. Gil-Hoggarth worked as administrative assistant for former Assemblyman Eaves for seven years. She previously worked as case supervisor for Congressman Glenn Anderson from Long Beach.

Ms. Gil-Hoggarth's political background began in 1968 and has included working on presidential, gubernatorial, state senate and assembly elections, as well as supervisorial, councilmanic and school district campaigns. Her experience has been at every level of political campaigning, with main emphasis in media coordination.

Actively involved during her student days, she was ASB President of Los Angeles Harbor College, a member of Outstanding College Minority Students



**Rebecca Gil-Hoggarth  
Eaves' Field Representative**

in USA, Alpha Gamma Sigma Honor Society and MECHA and a USC Alumni Scholarship recipient.

Voted Las Fiestas Patrias Queen in Wilmington, she was also Miss Amvets Post 36 and designated Outstanding Youth by the Los Angeles Youth Advisory Council.

Ms. Gil-Hoggarth is a member of Kiwanis club of Greater San Bernardino, Survive Food Bank and Kids Against Crime and guest writer of the Inland Empire Hispanic News.



## Letter-to-the-Editor - Response

I want to respond to Robert Hernandez' letter in your November 25, 1992 issue. While I empathize with Mr. Hernandez' obvious anguish over his brother's loss to Jerry Eaves in the recent Fifth District Supervisorial race, he needs to come to terms with his loss and try to see the greater benefits to the community.

Yes, Latinos had a major influence on the outcome of local elections this year. The majority of the voters showed greater confidence in Jerry than they did Ralph. That's American Politics! That's the democratic process in action. Unfortunately, Ralph misjudged the integrity and intellect of the Chicano/Latino community. Perhaps he took us for granted - that we would make electoral decisions based on emotions and/or myths? We are not a monolithic voting bloc. For the most part, we're independent, critical thinkers capable of making important decisions based on knowledge and facts.

While I do not purport to be a spokesperson for the Chicano community, I speak as an active member of "ARRIBA Y ADELANTE CON JERRY" supporters whose members include Latinos from all walks-of-life, ranging from peace officers, "salt-of-the-earth" wage earners, attorneys, business owners, educators, public servants, and elected officials, including a local senior State Senator. No, Mr. Hernandez, we are not afflicted with "envidia". We exercised our Constitutional rights.

Chicanos should not be generalized, nor

stereotyped. From a sociological perspective we are very diverse and embrace various life-styles, viewpoints and levels of sophistication. While we may share common languages and culture, we cling tenaciously to our individualism. Therein lies the multifaceted beauty of our Raza. Maggie Contreras, *Hispanic Magazine* writer suggests that unity is a fundamental American value which weaves through Hispanic cultural and ethnic pluralities. Moreover, Professor of Government, Rodolfo O. De La Garza writes that in order to activate the latent Latino political strength, one must first "come to terms with the fact that Latinos are not a monolithic bloc. Results of the first Latino National Political Survey reveal, for example that each major Latino ethnic group is not only highly distinctive but resists being identified by panethnic categories". I might add that infighting is more a by-product of the political process, rather than a symptom of ethnic disunity and divisiveness.

Indeed, success has eluded too many of our people. It is a goal we must continue to work diligently towards attaining. But, to lament "Los Malinches" (sic) for our problems is cowardly, stereotypical and incites negative myths about our cultural heritage. "La Malinche" is a mythical characterization of a bright, young, educated and multi-lingual Mexicana who befriended Cortez' Spaniards, and mitigated the conquest through her superb commu-

nication and conciliatory skills. To single-handedly attribute the down-fall of our indigenous ancestors on one woman denies the historical truths of the Spanish invasion 500 years ago...LET'S GET REAL, Mr. Hernandez.

Chicanos as a whole have not yet attained the socio-economic parity that we deserve. This is a major public policy issue which needs to be addressed aggressively. To be sure, a search of the literature, and a review of statistical data shows us to disproportionately occupy lower level positions in the workforce. The challenges to local government officials are fierce. This region faces an 11.7 percent unemployment rate, loss of thousands of defense jobs, a deep economic recession and much more. It is incumbent upon all of us to work in unison with our elected officials to formulate effective strategies to resolve these problems.

If we are to objectively measure the commitment of the candidate on the basis of his position on the issues of concern to the Latino/Chicano community, a comparative analysis will show that Jerry demonstrated that commitment. And that is why we supported our candidate. People want good government.

Again, I can understand Mr. Hernandez' disappointment. Let's establish intelligent dialogue. Feel free to give me a call and discuss ways we can help policy makers address our regional needs.

Sincerely,  
(signed)

Frances Vasquez

## Inland Empire Hispanic News EDITORIAL

The 62nd Assembly District, as of December 7th, will be represented by Assemblyman Joe Baca. The highlight of this event is, that for the first time in the history of San Bernardino County, an Hispanic will be representing our assembly area in Sacramento.

Assemblyman Baca set his goal on this office six years ago when he ran for the assembly seat in 1988. However, in review of the assemblyman's biography and this writer's observations, one could perceive that the foundation for the culmination of achieving his goal was established decades ago, perhaps when growing up and being the last of 15 children (that fact, in itself, could be the motivational force to overcome obstacles and adversity)!

As is widely known, during his tenure at GTE, he was involved in community affairs and socio-educational projects (including the start of 13 years as San Bernardino Community College Trustee); continually expanding his in-depth knowledge of the needs in surrounding communities within the Inland Empire.

In summary, Assemblyman Joe Baca is a role model in many respects for most of us and more importantly, to our Hispanic youth. Knowing the importance of education, he continually challenges young people to strive for higher educational goals. He has achieved success in his chosen professional careers. He has never forgotten where his roots are and has invested prime time for the betterment of the community(s) and has helped individuals in need.

The most admirable attribute of Assemblyman Baca is his belief in traditional family values. His example as a family man is well-known and is manifested by his periodic public acknowledgment of the importance he holds for family members.

Assemblyman Joe Baca is fully qualified and experienced to serve his constituents in Sacramento.

### Business Protection Seminar

A free seminar on how to protect your business and your assets will be given by the Assets Protection Group on Jan. 11 at 7:00 p.m. in the "Colton Room" at the Econo Lodge in San Bernardino.

Important information will be given on how you can protect your business, home and other assets that are important to you and your family. We will show you an effective and low-cost way to protect your assets. Free coffee and donuts will be available for your convenience.

For more information or for directions, please call 884-9569 or 884-8959. We are here to protect you!

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## BUSINESS PROFILE:

### Standard Office Systems: 27 yrs of Business & Community Service



**Standard Office Systems Staff - 75 strong**

Standard Office Systems (SOS), 1831 Commercenter West, San Bernardino is celebrating 27 years to the business of office business products and providing support services for its customers in Riverside/San Bernardino counties and the Inland Empire.

For Joe LaGreca, it has been a long stretch of years for SOS. With vision, hard work and determination, he started in his garage and den in 1965 and eventually developed the company into one of the most outstanding office service companies in the United States with 75 employees. SOS serves all of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties with its Corporate headquarters in San Bernardino and a branch office in Palm Desert.

SOS became a Minolta dealer in 1971, which enhanced the company's leadership in the area of advanced office equipment. Mr. LaGreca, current SOS President, stated; "Our growth has been based on the motto, 'Service That Satisfies'. He points out that in early 1988 his company was one of two dealers out of 330 that received Minolta's Service Management Excellence Award for maintaining an "A" rating for five consecutive years. SOS's entire staff is ready and willing to be of assistance to current and potential customers.

Added awards received in recognition of its service to customers in the B.E.D. Pro Tech for Service Excellence Award and as a long-standing member of the National Office Machine Dealers Association. SOS has been able to maintain one of the highest standards of business ethics, customer awareness and product training.

In a survey in 1992, Inland Empire Business Journal ranked SOS as the second highest in sales volume in the Inland Empire!

Minolta has had SOS assist them in research and development of new office products. Mr. LaGreca is proud of SOS's development program for its professional staff and assurance of ongoing education on new technology, customer relations and communication skills. The advanced training facility

has, again, been recognized nationwide.

As an industry leader, and recognized for his achievements, Mr. LaGreca has been honored as a member of Minolta's Honor Council; he sits on the Board of the Copier Dealers Association and Minolta's Dealer Advisory Council.

SOS is a member of the San Bernardino and Riverside Chambers of Commerce and is an active member of the Hospitality Business District along with being a member of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

SOS also encourages its employees to participate in community affairs. Employees currently participate with San Bernardino County Jail and Medical Center little leagues, t-ball, soccer and bowling programs, and assist in on-the-job training for youth and handicapped and educational programs in the adjacent school districts.

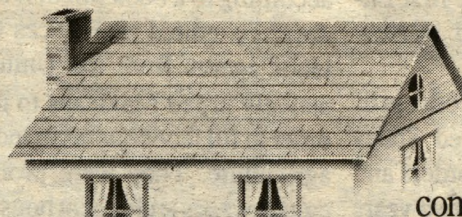
A typical involved SOS employee is Guy Caputo, Director of Service. He has been a national speaker on "Drugs in the Workplace" and has been a service management consultant and lecturer for eight years. He was awarded "Educator of the Year" for 1989 and top seminar presenter 1987-88 and 1989 for the National Office Machine Dealer Association. His community involvement includes working with Junior University for many years.

Another involved employee is Mavis Hofstetter. She is involved in the Crestline Humane Society, Foster Home for Abandoned Dogs and a volunteer for the Humane Society Thrift Shop in Crestline.

Dennis Wilson has been a 15 year member of the Board of Directors in the Redlands Theatre Festival, which is located at Prospect Park in Redlands. Over the years, he has participated in numerous plays during the performance period of July and August. His children have also been able to participate in many plays.

*The Inland Empire Hispanic News salutes Standard Office Systems and its employees for their commitment to the community.*

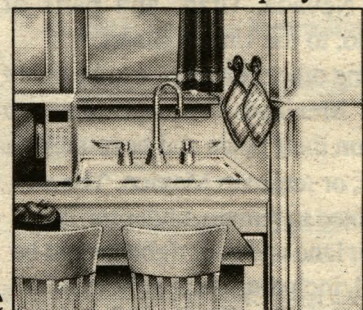
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# HISPANICS: A Perspective on their Contributions to the development of the North American Southwest

*In order to better understand the contributions of Hispanics to the development of the North American Southwest, it is essential to comprehend, through a brief historical overview, the process of growth each region underwent. The economic, social and political systems which were established as each location was settled, eventually gave way to new forms under Anglo-American dominance. However, the family structure, rooted in centuries of existence, was the institution which remained intact and enabled Hispanics to survive despite decades of abuse, depravation and discrimination. (Part 1 and 2 will focus on the history of the Spanish-Mexican period and part 3 on both history and family.)*

## PART II 1900

### Immigration and Turmoil

By Pauline Jaramillo

Mexican-Americans have the distinction of being the largest and one of the oldest Hispanic ethnic cultures residing in the United States. According to the 1980 census, as cited by Angela Carrasquillo in her book, *Hispanic Children and Youth in the United States*, "Mexican-Americans accounted for 62.3% of all Hispanic Americans (that year). Contrary to public perception (however), the majority are not immigrants. In 1980 only about one quarter were foreign-born."

Spaniards (and later Mexicans) settled and began developing the regions currently known as the American Southwest, several years before the first English colony was established in New England.

In 1846, influenced by the concept of "manifest destiny," the United States invaded Mexico's northern borders and declared war. Approximately two years later the war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Hidalgo, which delegated the vast territories currently known as California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, to the United States.

Among other concessions, the treaty allowed Mexicans the opportunity to remain on their lands and become U.S. citizens, or return to Mexico. The majority opted to remain, under the belief that their land and civil rights would be honored, including their right to retain their language, religion, and cultural practices as guaranteed by the treaty.

By the start of the twentieth century, the two countries were worlds apart in their economic and social well-being, although they shared a border nearly 2000 miles in length. Torn by economic and political strife, Mexico struggled to survive as the government repeatedly changed hands from one dictator to another. The numerous revolutions and the economic upheaval, coupled with the need for laborers in the United States, became powerful incentives for migrating North.

Oscar Martinez, in an essay titled "Hispanics in Arizona," informs his

readers that among the first massive wave of immigrants (between 1910 and 1920) were a significant number of middle and upper class people who were seeking to escape the chaos in Mexico. "Journalists, attorneys, physicians and businessmen from Sonora settled in Tucson's Mexican-American community, providing a needed infusion of new talent and leadership. In the years that followed (they) made a significant contribution through their professional work and involvement in civic activities."

### During World War I - "thousands of Mexican-Americans served valiantly in the Army and Navy where their record for voluntary enlistment was proportionately greater than that of any other ethnic group."

During the early part of the 1900's, according to a book titled, *We Came to America*, edited by Frances Cavanah, labor agents from the United States actively urged Mexicans to migrate in order to fill labor quotas in industry and agriculture. They were promised adequate wages and decent housing. What they encountered instead were unhealthy and overcrowded living conditions and subminimal pay. According to C. McWilliams in his book, *Ill Fares the Land*, many were housed in barns, tents, abandoned slaughter houses and even straw stacks. They ate poorly, were overworked, paid extremely low wages, and were often cheated out of their earnings. Two common techniques used by farmers to retain a permanent labor force were salary advances and debts. In some instances migrant workers, who were housed in dormitory-like buildings, were locked in at night. Although Mexicans and Mexican-Americans are not the only minority group in the United States to have suffered abuse, the simple fact that the Southwest once belonged to Mexico adds a particular twist which the Mexican sense of justice finds difficult to accept.

In a book titled, *The Hispanic in the United States*, Gann and Duignan credit the railway construction and maintenance work in Southern California, New Mexico and Nevada to Mexican laborers. In Texas they harvested cotton and vegetables. In California they labored

in farms, citrus groves and orchards as well as in automobile and sheet metal plants, oil refineries, textile mills and various other enterprises. Their labor helped to enhance the economy of the Southwest and benefited the nation as a whole, by maintaining food prices comparatively lower during and after World War I, then in most other industrial nations.

According to *Mexican Voices/American Dreams* (by Marilyn Davis), Herbert Hoover, "as czar of the United States Food Administration and chairman of major relief bureaus in Europe, saved millions of civilians and Allied soldiers from starvation during World War I." He boosted agriculture production by lifting restrictions that clogged the immigrant labor flow from Mexico. Immigration between 1910 and 1920 increased by more than 300% over the previous decade, as thousands of Mexicans rushed to fill job vacancies left by enlisted men.

As the "call to arms" echoed across the nation during World War I, a substantial number of Mexican-Americans responded. Matt Meier and Feliciano Rivera in their book, *The Chicano*, state that "thousands of Mexican-Americans served valiantly in the Army and Navy, where their record for voluntary enlistment was proportionately greater than that of any other ethnic group."

In spite of their proven loyalty through excellent service records and civilian support of the war effort, their patriotism was frequently questioned and in Southern Texas, many Anglo-Americans viewed them as enemies of the United States. Despite hostility, suspicion and discrimination in or out of the military, most remained strongly patriotic during the war. In 1921 returning veterans started an organization called The Sons of America, which proclaimed their commitment to the Red, White and Blue and their desire to eliminate prejudice against Mexican-Americans.

As the prosperity of the 1920's gave way to the economic deterioration of the 30's, the entire nation was greatly affected and most especially Mexican-Americans. They often found themselves competing unfairly with Anglos for jobs not only in urban areas, but in rural settings as well. During the lowest point of the depression, according to Meier and Rivera, they were denied even low-pay, backbreaking agricultural work as a result of prices falling

below production costs and the large number of Anglo-Americans in competition for the remaining jobs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's federal relief programs, although providing some assistance to Mexican-Americans, were overall less helpful to them than to the rest of the nation's poor. The reasons ranged from Mexican-American pride and reluctance to seek public assistance, to their inability to meet state residency regulations as a result of their migrant status.

Conditions during the depression fueled racial hatred to an all time high. Anti-Mexican feelings were prevalent and expressed blatantly throughout the southwest by various means, including signs stating "No Mexicans or Dogs Allowed."

As the economic crisis continued, the government became more desperate, which resulted in an action that equals, if not surpasses, the infamy of the Japanese-American relocation during World War II. Nearly half a million Mexicans and American citizens of Mexican descent were deported. According to recent studies, approximately half of them were American citizens!

Apart from the ethical impropriety, the violation of civil rights involved in the procedures were outrageous. In some instances government officials weren't particularly eager to differentiate between Mexican nationals and Mexican-American citizens, in other instances, Mexican parents with American born children chose to take them rather than sever the family. While all this was taking place, Herbert Hoover, who a decade before had wooed the Mexican immigrants to the United States, now sat in the Oval Office and like a lover-turned-enemy, encouraged their removal.

While Mexican labor was needed to boost the economy, Mexican immigrants were welcomed; once hired, they were paid subminimal wages, inadequately housed, segregated and discriminated against. During economically depressed times, when their labor was no longer needed, they were shipped across the border without any resources. Used, abused, betrayed and penniless they found themselves back where they started, perhaps worse -- due to their disillusionment.

Even though deportation weakened and in some cases severed social and family ties, for the most part Mexicans and Mexican-Americans drew strength and courage from each other. Whenever possible they migrated to the United States with their nuclear and/or extended family and settled in preestablished Mexican-American communities or established their own. The *colonias* (colonies) did more than reinforce Mexican culture and society, they

Continued on next page



# Development of the American Southwest

contributed to the building of strong community cohesiveness and social organization. Albert Camarillo in his book, *Chicanos in California*, tells his readers that Mexicans organized *mutualistas* (mutual aid societies) almost everywhere they settled, for the purpose of providing sick and death benefits; social, patriotic, and cultural activities; protection of civil rights; and help in adjusting to life in the United States. C.C. Teague, who was associated with the Federal Farm Labor Board, is given credit for the following statement, "it is doubtful if laborers of this class of any other nationality take care of their own people who become incapacitated and impoverished as well as do the Mexican people."

In 1927, several *mutualistas* in Southern California joined together to form the first umbrella labor union and by 1934, according to Meier and Rivera, Mexican-American laborers in California had effectively organized some forty agricultural unions. Most of them were short-lived. The most successful was the *Confederacion de Uniones de Campesinos y Obreros Mexicanos* (CUCOM). They led one third of the eighteen important farm worker strikes in 1935. Camarillo states that employers often used arrest and deportation as union-busting tactics. Strikers were accused of being communists by the growers, who then encouraged the authorities to use any means necessary to subdue them. Beatings, tear-gasings and arrests caused many strikes to collapse during the 1930's.

According to Camarillo, the most significant civil rights organization during that time was *El Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española* (Congress of Spanish-Speaking People), which evolved partly from unionization efforts and partly from the mutual aid societies. They focused on such issues as employment, health, education, racial prejudice, equality for women and issues regarding youth. (Contrary to the stereotypical characterization in popular and scholarly journals of that period, Mexican-Americans were not a passive, apolitical people lacking organizational skills.) "They continued their heritage of building community, political, and labor organizations wherever they settled."

Camarillo continues by pointing out that the numerous patriotic celebrations and religious ceremonies which took place in most neighborhoods, helped foster a vibrant cultural and social atmosphere which contributed to the development of Spanish-language movies, vaudeville theaters, bookstores, restaurants, and shops, with a distinctive Mexican-American atmosphere. The development of this unique environment came about by forces both internal and external. Internal in that

Mexicans preferred to live close to each other and external as a result of "the de facto segregation maintained by racially restrictive real-estate covenants and discriminatory hiring practices." Although granted United States citizenship, Mexican-Americans were not accorded the amenities that went with it which further reinforced their tendency toward cohesiveness.

By aspiring to meet each others social, economic and educational needs, the family was in many respects a miniature version of society. However, because of their role as primary caretakers, family members established a unique bond with one another and were able to fulfill needs on a more personal and profound level. The family was responsible for supplying physical and emotional necessities (food, shelter, clothing, health care, security, etc.) as well as basic education and moral training.

The family unit consisted not only of children and parents -- grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins often lived in the same household. Thus close contact with a number of older relatives provided variety and made role modeling a powerful tool for learning. Children acquired survival, occupational and artistic skills, language, morals, etiquette, etc. and became familiar with Mexican history and folklore.

The celebration of life cycle rituals (birth, marriage and death) as well as cultural and religious festivities, was an essential feature of the Mexican-American family and their social structure. The commemoration of life cycle rituals announced to the community the individual(s) transition from one role to another and helped the person(s) involved to adjust. Cultural and religious festivities drew the society together and forged lasting bonds.

As a result of several factors, including family and social cohesiveness, juvenile delinquency among Mexican-Americans was not very prolific during this time period. Emory Bogardus in his book, *The Mexican in the United States*, mentions that 13.5% of the youth incarcerated in Los Angeles County in March, 1934 were Mexican or Mexican-American (compared to over 40% in 1991). From an early age on, children were indoctrinated with the importance of family honor and respect for elders. Rebellious youths were considered *malcriados* (badly brought up) and were seen as a negative influence by the *colonia* as well as their peers.

Like most immigrants from other cultures, the majority of Mexicans who came to the United States were laborers, however a significant number were artists, educators, engineers, lawyers etc., who made valuable and lasting contributions in their respective fields. The labor class contributed to the eco-



## About the Author...

Pauline Jaramillo was born in the Southwestern part of New Mexico and is proud of her family's ancestry which has been traced to Galicia, Spain. As early settlers of New Mexico, the Jaramillo's have contributed to the growth and development of that part of the state since the mid-sixteenth century.

Ms. Jaramillo has a BA in Psychology from Cal State, San Bernardino and is currently doing research work for a class on ethnic studies. As an avid writer, she has written numerous articles and short stories which have been published in various magazines.

"Racial equality," Ms. Jaramillo states, "must begin with each of us realizing our worth and potential as human beings. We must continue by seeking ways to improve our personal circumstances and finally by implementing our successes in ways that benefit society as a whole."

conomic well-being of the United States, as much by their labor, as by their willingness to work for subminimal wages and as consumers. When they became financially stable, many established business ranging from theaters to food markets, and formed mutual aid societies and social clubs in their neighborhoods. The active participation of Mexican-Americans during wartime, as enlisted men and civilian volunteers, is impressive. (Throughout the war history of the United States, there have been numerous Congressional Medal of Honor winners as well as recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Silver and Bronze Star for valor and courage in battle.) But perhaps the

greatest contributions is yet to be appreciated -- the enrichment of both cultures by being exposed to each others diversity.

Above and beyond their contributions, however, Mexican-Americans desire to be accepted and appreciated for who they are. They resist assimilation as a form of defiance against a nation who justifies its efforts to "Americanize" them by viewing them as needy and inferior.

The signs denying admittance to people of Mexican descent, were physically removed several decades ago -- we must now remove them mentally as well.

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The third and final part of this series will appear in the next issue of the *Inland Empire Hispanic News*.



## COLTON JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

## Community Business Leaders & Principals Are Partners-for-a-Day

When Cliff Neff was in high school, he scarcely knew his principal's name or saw the man on campus. Having to talk to the principal usually was a sign of being in trouble.

Times have changed, Neff learned November 10 after spending a day with Principal Rick Dischinger at Colton High School. Dischinger is a familiar figure on the school grounds and students enjoy talking to him.

"Everywhere we went, kids came up to us and said 'Hi, Mr.D.' or 'Hey, Mr. D., how's it going?'" Neff said. "I was pleasantly surprised by their friendliness."

Neff, who is the owner of Computer Systems Professionals in Colton, was among 17 business leaders who had equally positive experiences with students and staff members during the district's first annual Principal for a Day program.

Officials from 17 community businesses were paired with principals from 17 schools in a program designed to increase awareness of the challenges and successes of public education. The event was developed by the Education Committee with members of the district and the Colton, Grand Terrace and Bloomington Chambers of Commerce.

The visitors toured their assigned campus, had lunch in the cafeteria, talked to staff and students, listened to lessons and attended school programs.

Several business leaders complemented the principals on their leadership skills.

"John Lyons really has a handle on that school," said Gene Carlstrom of TerraLoma Realty and a member of the Grand Terrace City Council, who visited Lincoln Elementary. "I say organization that would be the envy of any businessman here. All I could see was commitment and teachers working hard."

Graciano Gomez, editor of the Inland Empire Hispanic News, praised Wilson Elementary's principal. "Mr. Chilson is running a good school. The teachers are committed. They want the kids to learn," he said.

Elsie Chan, vice president of Spectrotape, helped Principal Charlotte Naugle teach a class at Zimmerman Elementary for a teacher who went home ill.

"I really underestimated the children," she said. "I thought they would need discipline. I was amazed at how well behaved the children were. A lot of future leaders will come from Zimmerman School."

Other visitors were startled at the changes in school responsibilities since they were students.

"The role of the school is changing," said Alisa Long of Cablevision in Redlands. Long, who spent the day with Doris Groves at Crestmore Elementary, found that educators are responsible for more than just academics. "Crestmore has an after-school tutoring program for students who are homeless."

Steve Berry of BFI was surprised to see that the subject in a science class at Bloomington Junior High School was AIDS.

The business representatives agreed that it is important for businesses to lend support to schools. Gene McMeans of Riverside Highland Water Company, which adopted Terrace View Elementary last year, urged other businesses to form school-business partnerships. Several school adoptions may occur as a result of Principal for a Day.

Overall, the day opened a lot of eyes to the positive efforts of the school district.

"It's nice to see something positive," said Stephanie Nigg of Beaver Medical Clinic, who spent time with Jim Jackson at Grimes Elementary. "It's reassuring to see the school system doing so well."

Listed below are the names of the principal, school and business representative Principal for a Day:

Linda Miller, Alice Birney Elementary, Dick Dawson; Doris Groves, Crestmore Elementary, Alisa Long; Theda McGee, Grand Terrace Elementary, Byron Matteson; Jim Jackson, Grimes Elementary, Stephanie Nigg; Marilyn Jordan, Lewis Elementary, Marty Tate; John Lyons, Lincoln Elementary School, Gene Carlstrom; Patt Ensey, Reche Canyon Elem. School, Richard Chilton; Mike Brown, Rogers Elementary School, Mark Lewis; Maryetta Ferre, Terrace View Elem. School, Gene McMeans; Dale Chilson, Wilson Elementary, Graciano Gomez; Charlotte Naugle, Zimmerman Elem. School, Elsie Chan; Pat Gopperton, Bloomington Jr. High, Steve Berry; Lance Otis, Colton Jr. High, Al Carazo; Jim Downs, Bloomington High School, Don Alvarez; Rick Dischinger, Colton High School, Cliff Neff; Neil Case, Slover Mountain High, Larry Edmundson; Terry Adame, Washington Alt. High School, David Hernandez.

### Joe Baca First County Hispanic Assemblyman

From Page 1

and counter-charges by both candidates.

Winning the 1992 primary election against three candidates, assembly candidate Baca organized a registration task force which eventually registered over 16,000 new voters for the general election.

In that election Mr. Baca had a well-organized campaign, which included a large force of persons and students in the community, in addition to financial contributions from throughout the Inland Empire. He received 58.7 percent of the vote, which is considered a landslide by many political observers.

Assemblyman Baca's prior 13-year tenure as a member of the San Bernardino Community College Board developed into a well-known reputation for his interest in education and commitment to give students, especially minority students, the best education at the community college level. He is also well-known for his involvement in many community projects and his membership in numerous civic organizations.

He and his wife, Barbara, started a travel agency in 1989 which is located in San Bernardino.

"I have a strong commitment to insure that our educational systems are able to have quality education for our young people, and one of my goals as assemblyman is to continue my support for education. It is also essential that our economy is stimulated in order to have jobs available for many of our unemployed. I have always felt that small businesses have been the backbone of our nation and currently, many businesses are failing as a result of our weak economy. They should be revitalized. These are critical issues for all of us and will be prioritized goals in my agenda," he said.

Assemblyman Baca will have an open house for his new district office located at 201 North "E" Street, second floor, San Bernardino, sometime in January. The district phone number is (909) 885-BACA.

### Athletic Scholarships Available

Over 100,000 collegiate athletic scholarships are available each year to male and female high schools and junior college student athletes. Contrary to popular belief, students don't have to be all state to qualify. Much of this money goes unused. A new publication with forms, sample letters and tables of factual information is available for student athletes.

For information on how to get a collegiate athletic scholarship, send a #10 self addressed, stamped envelope to the National Sports Foundation, 611A Willow Drive, P.O. Box 940, Oakhurst, NJ 07755.

## Margaret Hill given "Pioneer Award" in Education



Margaret Hill, Principal  
San Andreas High School

On November 14, 1992, the NAACP honored Margaret Hill with the Pioneer Award as an educator. Mrs. Hill has been in the education field for 22 years and principal of San Andreas High School for five years. She is involved in various civic and professional activities, and she is an active member of the Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino.

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## THE COMMON FUND: "A Common Door of Opportunity"

By Leonardo A. Goymerac

When Victor Munoz opened the office door to The Common Fund located in the Centennial Plaza in Redlands it proved one thing, students who need part-time work and who are willing to go out and knock on any door, may find a surprising world of opportunity waiting them on the other side.

Victor Munoz graduated from Redlands High School in June of 1992, and is now a student at Crafton Hills College. Not unlike many young college students he needed a job and went looking for a clerical position. Perhaps it takes a bit of luck and a pinch of timing. For Victor the timing was perfect.

Mr. Dan Wingerd, who is Vice President for the Western Regional offices of The Common Fund, had been recently informed by his home office in Fairfield Connecticut that a minority internship might be implemented to serve the community. Wingerd affirmed that he had long felt what was needed, was to expose young students coming out of high school to future possibilities in the world of finance for their own career development. He added: "... and in particular when it comes to the minority community, I think one of the biggest problems is that these children have not been exposed to Wall Street, wouldn't have the slightest idea what a large law office in L.A. looks like, or a major Wall Street investment firm located here in the west, would not know its life style, would not have the feel for fine arts, or people with large sums of money, and therefore with these options as a career would never occur to them

at all. Not because they are not bright, not because they're not able, but only because they have never been exposed, not even to the idea!"

According to Mr. Wingerd, it barely had been two weeks since he had given permission by the home office when Victor Munoz came into his office looking for work. "Victor was serious and impressed us immediately," offered Mr. Wingerd. Victor was hired as an intern and would work a minimum of 10 hours a week.

As an intern, the young man will be exposed to the world of investments and the workings of The Common Fund. The Common Fund manages the operating cash and endowments exclusively for educational institutions.

**"...not because they are not bright, not because they're not able, but only because they have never been exposed, not even to the idea!"**

The Redlands office of The Common Fund manages approximately 160 accounts in the western region and manages a billion and a half dollars of assets. The total nation-wide assets management for The Common Fund is 14 billion dollars.

Victor Munoz is a native of Coli, Columbia. The bridge for Victor's migration to the United States was his grandparents who immigrated to the U.S. thirty years ago. Victor's early elementary education was in the parochial schools of Coli. His father owns



Dan Wingerd, Regional Vice President for The Common Fund, shows institutional client files to newly acquired business intern, Victor Munoz.

printing plants and is also a publisher in Columbia. Victor was brought to the United States by his mother who divorced her husband. Victor's mother is a respiratory therapist for the Loma Linda Medical Center. Young Victor

asserted that education was always a primary concern within his family and he stated that he eventually would like to attend Cal-State San Bernardino with a major in international business.

## Bone Marrow Donors Give "The Gift of Life"

By Terrie Jo Snyder  
Blood Bank of San Bernardino  
and Riverside Counties

Sometimes, life has a way of taking a person completely by surprise. Such is the case of 50-year-old Fernando Castillo, a Moreno Valley resident who underwent a bone marrow transplant at the City of Hope Medical Center in October 1991.

A former electromechanical designer for Rockwell International in San Bernardino, Castillo was diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia in February 1991 after a routine medical screening initially disclosed a high cholesterol level within his blood stream. Next, nightsweats, dizzy spells and changes in skin coloring signaled potential medical problems. And finally, a nagging pain in his left side that could no longer be ignored led him to his family physician.

"I was very shocked when the doctor said I had leukemia," recalls Castillo. "I had never smoked, I had always ate well and I jogged regularly. I never figured that something like this would ever happen to me."

Like thousands of other leukemia patients, Castillo's only hope for remaining alive was a bone marrow transplant. And like the thousands still waiting, the odds for the right match were slim. In Castillo's case, doctors predicted only a 20 percent chance of surviving the procedure.

Considering these odds, Castillo is, today, a very lucky man. Just four weeks after learning he had a fatal blood disease, a potential marrow donor was located. After a series of tests were performed on both donor and patient, Castillo received his second chance at life via a bone marrow transplant.

"The transplant operation took three hours and I was in the hospital for two months," recalls Castillo. They had to put me in isolation for 21 days and I started saying 'I can't take this anymore.' Then, I became determined to whip what I had."

Now well on the road to recovery, Castillo still vividly recalls his reactions upon learning that the bone marrow of a 24-year-old woman named Joan could possibly save his life if his body did not reject her tissue or barring any other post transplantation complications.

"When the match call came from the hospital, I was so excited. I knew the Blessed Mother and Jesus had come through for us," said Castillo, a devout Roman Catholic. "I say us because when you have a serious illness, it involves your whole family," he continues.

"It was hard for me to believe that there was someone out there willing to give my husband a second chance," notes Castillo's wife, Maria, who was by his side daily throughout his illness and recovery.

Now retired from his Rockwell International position, Castillo assists the Blood Bank

of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties' Marrow Donor Program with efforts to recruit potential marrow donors. "I try to inform people just how much marrow donors are needed, especially within the minority community," says Castillo. "There are so many people waiting (for a marrow transplant). I feel very blessed."

Each year, approximately 12,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with a fatal blood disease, such as leukemia, for which a marrow transplant can be a cure. Marrow is a jelly-like substance found inside the larger bones of the body. The chances of identifying a match between unrelated people ranges from one in 100 to one in a million, depending upon an individual's tissue type. With marrow transplantation, patients have a 30 to 50 percent chance of being cured.

Unfortunately, only about 30 percent of all patients seeking transplants receive them because patients need a donor with an identical tissue match. However, the availability of donors from different racial backgrounds greatly expands the capabilities of finding the right match.

Since 1987, the Blood Bank of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties has participated in the National Marrow Donor Program, a nationwide registry of individuals interested in saving lives by donating bone marrow. To become a marrow volunteer, individuals must be between 18 to 55 years of age, have general good

health and be free of asthma, diabetes, cancer or heart disease. Also, possible donors can not be excessively overweight or be in a high risk category for AIDS or hepatitis. A simple blood test is all that is needed to join the Blood Bank's Marrow Donor Program.

Since tissue type antigens are inherited, the likelihood of matching another person is best within a patient's own ethnic group. Funding is available to test persons with Asian, Black, Hispanic and Native American backgrounds. Since volunteers from these ethnic backgrounds groups only represent 15 percent of all registry participants, patients from these ethnic origins often are not equally successful in finding matched donors.

To learn more about the Blood Bank's Marrow Donor Program, community residents are invited to participate in the Blood Bank's "Salute to Hispanic Donors" event on Tuesday, December 15. Visit the Blood Bank's San Bernardino Donor Center between 8 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. or stop by the High Desert, Ontario or Riverside Donor Centers from 11 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. to learn why it's important for Hispanics and individuals representing other ethnic backgrounds to become marrow donors. Complimentary Mexican pastries will be provided. For additional information on the Blood Bank's Marrow Donor Program, call 1-800-4484.